UNITED STATE	S BANKRUPTC	y Court
WESTERN	_ District of _TEXAS	
In re ORLY GENGER	_	
Debtor		
(Complete if issued in an adversary proceeding)	Case No19-10926	-tmd
Ron Satija, Chapter 7 Trustee Plaintiff	Chapter 7	
Creditors and Parties in Interest Defendant	CONTESTED MAT 31, 32, 36, 42, 52 (the Matters")	
PARTY SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DO PERMIT INSPECTION OF		
Co: Sagi Gender, by and through his attorney of record Sab 4oPac Expressway, Suite 320, Austin, TX 78746	rina L. Streusand, Streusa	nd Landon Ozburn & Lemmon, LLP, 1801 S.
☑ Production: YOU ARE COMMANDED to production, or objects material:		•
All documents the subject of the Contested Matters in the possession of any party and withheld from puredacted or filed under seal in the Contested Matters their law firm's agreement and obligation to be sof such acknowledgment of the confidentiality of authorized to access or view such confidential documents allowing restricted confidential access to which R	blic view by any party, in pleadings, and expressly ubject to any existing cobbligations of the firm, cuments) or subject to an	scluding those documents currently subject to Requesting Party and enfidentiality order (by execution the client and any professionals any proposed confidentiality order
Please note that this request is without waiver of any such documents in native format, or any request to allow and restricted disclosure.		
PLACE Streusand Landon Ozburn & Lemmon, LLP, 1801 S. M. 320, Austin, TX 78746	IoPac Expressway, Suite	DATE AND TIME October 1, 2019. 1:00 PM
Inspection of Premises: YOU ARE COMMANDE other property possessed or controlled by you at the time may inspect, measure, survey, photograph, test, or sample.	e, date, and location set for	orth below, so that the requesting party
PLACE	1 1 7 7	DATE AND TIME

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45, made applicable in bankruptcy cases by Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9016, are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of c subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and 45(g), relating to **Exhibit** Exhibit subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Not applicable

Date: September 29, 2019

/S/ Shelby A. Jordan Attorney's signature

The name, address, email address, and telephone number of the attorney representing (name of party in interest) D&K GP, LLC and Dalia Gender, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

Shelby A. Jordan, Jordan Holzer and Ortiz, P.C. Austin office: 6207 Bee Caves Rd, Suite 120, Austin, Texas 78746 - Corpus Christi Office: 500 N. Shoreline Blvd, Suite 900 Corpus Christi, Texas 78401 361 884 5678;

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

I received this subpoena for (name of individual and title, if any) on (date)):	
☐ I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named per	son as follows:	
on (<i>date</i>)	; or	
I returned the subpoena unexecuted because:		
Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of \$ My fees are \$ for travel and \$ for services, for a total of \$ I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true and correct.		
Date:	Server's signature	
	Printed name and title	
	Server's address	

Additional information concerning attempted service, etc.:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45(c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13) (made applicable in bankruptcy cases by Rule 9016, Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure)

(c) Place of compliance.

- (1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:
- (A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or
- (B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person
 - (i) is a party or a party's officer; or
- (ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incursubstantial expense.
- (2) For Other Discovery. A subpoena may command:
- (A) production of documents, or electronically stored information, or things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and
 - (B) inspection of premises, at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

- (1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees on a party or attorney who fails to comply.
 - (2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.
- (A) Appearance Not Required. A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.
- (B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena isserved. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:
- (i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.
- (ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.
 - (3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.
- (A) When Required. On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:
 - (i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;
- (ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);
- (iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or
 - (iv) subjects a person to undue burden.
- (B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:
- (i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

- (ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.
- (C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production underspecified conditions if the serving party:
- (i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and
- (ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

- (1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:
- (A) Documents. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.
- (B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified. If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.
- (C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form. The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.
- (D) Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information. The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

- (A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:
 - (i) expressly make the claim; and
- (ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.
- (B) Information Produced. If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) Contempt. The court for the district where compliance is required – and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court – may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.